Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-65 (canceled)

What is claimed is:

66. (new) A method for producing a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte population primed for virus-specific CTL activity comprising the steps of:

(a) preparing non-naturally occurring antigen-presenting cells (nnAPC) which present at least one virus-specific antigen;

(b) harvesting a population of white blood cells from a subject;

(c) incubating a population of CD8+ cells obtained from the white blood cells in step (b) with the nnAPC cells; and

(d) treating the CD8+ cells with one or more supportive cytokines.

67. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the nnAPC cells present a plurality of the virus-specific antigens, and have been prepared by incubating the cells with at least two different peptides each comprising one of the virus-specific antigens, respectively.

68. (new) The method of claim 66 further comprising incubating CD8+ cells from step (d) with non-proliferating peripheral blood mononuclear cell-derived adherent cells wherein the adherent cells present one or more of the same virus-specific antigens of step (a).

69. (new) The method of claim 66 further comprising introducing at least one virus-inhibiting nucleic acid into the CD8+ cells.

70. (new) The method of claim 69 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of transdominant proteins, intracellular antibodies, antisense molecules, RNA decoys, interfering RNAs, aptamers and ribozymes.

71. (new) The method of claim 70 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is a ribozyme.

72. (new) The method of claim 69 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is specific for a disease selected from the group consisting of Human papilloma virus, Cytomegalovirus, Epstein Barr Virus, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E, Measles, Mumps, Polio, Rubella, Influenza, Yellow Fever, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Rabies, Rotavirus, Varicella Zoster, Chikungunya Rift Valley Fever, Respiratory Syncitial Virus, Herpes Simplex, Coronaviruses, Marburg, Ebola, California Encephalitis Virus, JC Virus, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus, Parvovirus, Rhinovirus, Smallpox, HTLV-1, HTLV-2, and HIV.

73. (new) The method of claim 72 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is specific for HIV.

74. (new) The method of claim 69 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is passed to CTL progeny.

75. (new) The method of claim 68 wherein the adherent cells are adherent monocytes obtained during the harvesting step (b).

76. (new) The method of claim 75 wherein the adherent monocytes are isolated from a suspension of peripheral blood monocytes after irradiating the suspension with a sufficient dose of γ-radiation necessary to prevent proliferation of the peripheral blood monocytes.

77. (new) The method of claim 68 wherein the incubating step (c) comprises combining the $CD8^+$ cells with the adherent peripheral blood monocytes at a ratio of about ten $CD8^+$ cells to one adherent peripheral blood monocyte.

78. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the $CD8^+$ cells are tested for at least one parameter selected from the group consisting of cytotoxic T cell activity, CTL cell purity, sterility and endotoxin content.

79. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the supportive cytokines are selected from the group consisting of IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-15 and IL-21.

80. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the supportive cytokines are added to the CD8+ cells in step (d) about 4 days or more after step (c) is initiated.

81. (new) A method of claim 66 wherein the nnAPC cells comprise an nnAPC cell line.

82. (new) A method for producing a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte population transduced with virus-inhibiting nucleic acid and primed for virus-specific CTL activity comprising the steps of:

(a) preparing a non-naturally occurring antigen presenting cell line (nnAPC) which presents at least one virus specific antigen;

(b) harvesting $CD8^+$ cells from a subject;

(c) incubating the $CD8^+$ cells with the nnAPC cell line;

(d) adding Interleukin-2 (IL-2) and Interleukin-7 (IL-7) to the $CD8^+$ cells after step (c);

(e) introducing at least one virus-inhibiting nucleic acid into the $CD8^+$ cells wherein the virus inhibiting nucleic acid is expressed; and

(f) incubating the $CD8^+$ cells with non-proliferating peripheral blood mononuclear cell-derived adherent cells and wherein the adherent cells present at least one of the same virus-specific antigens of step (a).

83. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the nnAPC cell line presents a plurality of virus-specific antigens, and have been prepared by incubating the cell line with at least two different peptides at least 8 amino acids in length, each peptide comprising one of the virus-specific antigens, respectively.

84. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is a ribozyme.

85. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is specific for HIV.

86. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is passed to CTL progeny.

87. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the adherent cells are adherent monocytes obtained during the harvesting step (b).

88. (new) The method of claim 87 wherein the adherent cells presenting at least one of the same virus-specific antigens of step (a) are produced by incubating the adherent cells with one or more different peptides, the or each peptide comprising one of the virus-specific antigens, respectively.

89. (new) The method of claim 87 wherein the adherent monocytes are isolated from a suspension of peripheral blood monocytes after irradiating the suspension with a sufficient dose of γ-radiation necessary to prevent further cell proliferation of the peripheral blood monocytes.

90. (new) The method of claim 89 wherein the dose of γ-radiation is in the range of about 3,000 to 7,000 rads.

91. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the incubating step (f) further comprises combining the $CD8^+$ cells with the adherent cells at a ratio of about ten $CD8^+$ cells to one adherent cell.

92. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the $CD8^+$ cells are tested for at least one parameter selected from the group consisting of cytotoxic T cell activity, CTL cell purity, sterility and endotoxin content.

93. (new) The method of claim 82 further comprising the step of introducing the CD8+ cells into a subject.

94. (new) The method of claim 93 wherein CD4+ T lymphocytes comprising virus inhibiting nucleic acid are also introduced into the subject.

95. (new) The method of claim 93 wherein CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells comprising virus inhibiting nucleic acid are also introduced into the subject.

96. (new) The method of claim 93 wherein both CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells comprising virus inhibiting nucleic acid and CD4+ T lymphocytes comprising virus inhibiting nucleic acid are also introduced into the subject.

97. (new) The method of claim 93 wherein IL-2 is administered to the subject following the cell introduction step.

98. (new) The method of claim 82 wherein the subject tests positive for the presence of HIV antigen.

99. (new) The method of claim 98 wherein antiretroviral therapy is stopped for a period of time following the introduction of the CD8+ cells into the subject.

100. (new) A therapeutic cell product comprising a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte population primed for virus-specific CTL activity produced according to the method of claim 66.

101. (new) A therapeutic cell product comprising a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte population transduced with virus-inhibiting nucleic acid and primed for virus-specific CTL activity produced according to the method of claim 82.

102. (new) A method of treating a subject with an infectious disease, the method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective dose of the therapeutic cell product of claim 101.

103. (new) A method of treating a subject with an infectious disease, the method comprising:

(a) preparing non-naturally occurring antigen-presenting cells (nnAPC) which present at least one virus-specific antigen;

(b) harvesting a population of white blood cells from the subject;

(c) incubating a population of CD8+ cells obtained from the white blood cells in step (b) with the nnAPC cells;

(d) treating the $CD8^+$ cells with one or more supportive cytokines; and

(e) introducing the CD8+ cells from step (d) into the subject.

104. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein nnAPC cells present a plurality of the virus-specific antigens, and have been prepared by incubating the cells with at least two different peptides each comprising one of the virus-specific antigens, respectively.

105. (new) The method of claim 103 further comprising incubating the CD8+ cells with non-proliferating peripheral blood mononuclear cell-derived adherent cells wherein the adherent cells present at least one of the same virus-specific antigenic peptides of step (a).

106. (new) The method of claim 103 further comprising introducing at least one virus-inhibiting nucleic acid into the CD8+ cells, wherein the virus inhibiting nucleic acid is expressed in the lymphocytes.

107. (new) The method of claim 106 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of transdominant proteins, intracellular antibodies, antisense molecules, RNA decoys, interfering RNAs, aptamers and ribozymes.

108. (new) The method of claim 107 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is a ribozyme.

109. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is specific for a disease selected from the group consisting of Human papilloma virus, Cytomegalovirus, Epstein Barr Virus, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E, Measles, Mumps, Polio, Rubella, Influenza, Yellow Fever, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Rabies, Rotavirus, Varicella Zoster, Chikungunya Rift Valley Fever, Respiratory Syncitial Virus, Herpes Simplex, Coronaviruses, Marburg, Ebola,

California Encephalitis Virus, JC Virus, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus, Parvovirus, Rhinovirus, Smallpox, HTLV-1, HTLV-2, and HIV.

110. (new) The method of claim 109 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is specific for HIV.

111. (new) The method of claim 106 wherein the virus-inhibiting nucleic acid is passed to CTL progeny.

112. (new) The method of claim 105 wherein the adherent cells are adherent monocytes obtained during the harvesting step (b).

113. (new) The method of claim 112 wherein the adherent cells presenting at least one of the same virus-specific antigenic peptides of step (a) are produced by incubating the adherent cells with one or more different peptides, the or each peptide comprising one of the virus-specific antigens, respectively.

114. (new) The method of claim 112 wherein the adherent monocytes are isolated from a suspension of peripheral blood monocytes after irradiating the suspension with a sufficient dose of γ-radiation necessary to prevent further cell proliferation of the peripheral blood monocytes.

115. (new) The method of claim 114 wherein the dose of γ-radiation is in the range of about 3,000 to 7,000 rads.

116. (new) The method of claim 105 wherein the incubating step (c) further comprises combining the $CD8^+$ cells with the adherent peripheral blood monocytes at a ratio of about ten $CD8^+$ cells to one adherent peripheral blood monocyte.

117. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the $CD8^+$ cells are tested for at least one parameter selected from the group consisting of cytotoxic T cell activity, CTL cell purity, sterility and endotoxin content.

118. (new) The method of claim 103 further comprising incubating a population of CD4+ T lymphocytes obtained from the white blood cells in step (b) with the nnAPC cells separately from the $CD8^+$ cells, and introducing the CD4+ T lymphocytes into the subject.

119. (new) The method of claim 118 further comprising adding one or more supportive cytokines to the CD4+ T lymphocytes prior to introducing the T lymphocytes into the subject.

120. (new) The method of claim 118 further comprising introducing a virus-inhibiting nucleic acid into the population of CD4+ T lymphocytes prior to introducing the T lymphocytes into the subject, and wherein the virus inhibiting nucleic acid is expressed in the lymphocytes.

121. (new) The method of claim 103 further comprising incubating a population of CD34+ haematopoietic progenitor cells with the nnAPC cells separately from the $CD8^+$ cells for a period of time to stimulate the $CD34^+$ cells prior to introducing the $CD34^+$ cells into the subject.

122. (new) The method of claim 121 further comprising adding one or more supportive cytokines to the CD34+ haematopoietic progenitor cells prior to introducing the $CD34^+$ cells into the subject.

123. (new) The method of claim 121 further comprising introducing a virus-inhibiting nucleic acid into the population of CD34+ haematopoietic progenitor cells prior to introducing the $CD34^+$ cells into the subject, and wherein the virus inhibiting nucleic acid is expressed in the $CD34^+$ cells.

124. (new) The method of claim 103, wherein both $CD34^+$ hematopoietic progenitor cells comprising virus inhibiting nucleic acid and $CD4^+$ T lymphocytes comprising virus inhibiting nucleic acid are also introduced into the subject.

125. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the supportive cytokines are selected from the group consisting of IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-15 and IL-21.

126. (new) The method of claim 125 wherein the supportive cytokines are IL-2 and IL-7.

127. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the $CD8^+$ cells are incubated with the nnAPC cells for a period of from about 5 to 7 days.

128. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the supportive cytokines are added to the CD8+ cells about 4 days or more after step (c) is initiated.

129. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the subject has more than one infectious disease, and the nnAPC cells present at lest one virus-specific antigen for each disease, respectively.

130. (new) The method of claim 103 wherein the nnAPC cells comprise a cell line.